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HURLBURT BROS., 1074 CHAPEL STREET

Venezuala Must be Protected-War If Necessary-No Calamity So Great as Enducance of Wrong-Muuroe Doctrine Applies Reply to Olney's Nove-Says United States Has No Practical Concern in the Matter-Ductrine-What the Dispute is About.

which President Cleveland sent to con-Venezuelan correspondence expressed in forcible terms his belief that the Moncoe dectrine, as enunciated to Lord Salisbury in Secretary Olney's dispatch of July last, was "founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, and that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and was directly related to the ending controversy."

He expresses deep disappointment aut the appeal of the United States or arbitration "actuated by friendly feeling toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sens f justice of and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have oduced no better results."

The dispute, he says, has reached uch a stage as to make it incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient accuracy what is the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, and he suggests the appointment of a commission for this purpose, stating that in making this recommendation he is "fully alive to the responsibility inturred and keenly realizes all the consequences that may follow.

"Nevertheless," he says, "while it is grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the imperitors in the arts of peace; there is no calamity which a great nation can avite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and in

TEXT OF MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 17.-The president ent to congress to-day the Venezuelan orrespondence, accompanied by the following significant message: To the Congress:

"In my annual message addressed to the congress on the 2d fast., I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this government, suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submit

"The answer of the British governnent, which was then awaited, has More Steam Heat and Plumbing ince been received, and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is creto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two com-HOTEL MAJESTIC. unications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine. and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the trine enunciated by President Monroe are generally applicable "to the state NEW ROCKLEDGE HOTEL of things in which we live at the present day," and especulally inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela. At ROCKLEDGE, FLA..

SOUND.

H. E. BEMIS, Manager, Lake Mohonk, N. Y. Best Little Purgative I ever used," writes one lady, in regard to that it was directly related to the pend- jey with which the honor and welfare



out any griping. I recommend them to all suffering from cosregular. We use

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petive form of government. subject for our absolute non-interfer- weight should be given to all available ace, none the less is an observance evidence, records and facts in support of the Monroe doctrine of vital con- of the claims of both parties. ern to our people and their govern- UNITED STATES COMMISSION SUG-

"Assuming, therefore, that we may roperly instat upon this doctrine withor regard to the state of things in h we live, or any charged condione here or elsewhere, it is not apparat why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. ALL ADVANCE OF EUROPEAN

SYSTEM WRONG.

"If a European power, by an extenon of its boundaries, takts possession f the territory of one of our neighborng republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that exists, such Eurocan power does not hereby attempt to extend its system of government to that ortion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monree declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and It can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance frontier or otherwise.

"Is is also suggested in the Britisi eply that we should not seek to apply to Monroe doctrine to the pending disonte because it does not embody any inciple of international law which founded on the general consent of intions' and that 'no statesman, howver eminent, and no nation, however werful, are competent to insert into arts of peace, there is no calamity which neiple which was never recognized fore, and which has not since been to wrong and injustice, and the consecuted by the government of any quent loss of national self-respect and ecepted by the government of any

THE PRINCIPLE AT STAKE. "Practically the principle for which

e contend has peculiar, if not exclusive relation to the United States, I may not have been admitted in se many words to the code of international aw, but since in international counsels very nation is entitled to the rights aging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe dectrine is something we may justly claim it has its place in the ode of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United State is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the onestion to be determined is whether or not We present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe dectrine finds its recogltion in the principles of international aw, which are based upon the theory that every nution shall have its rights cotected and its just claims enforced. LORD SALISBURY AND THE MON-ROE DOCTRINE.

"Of course, this government is entireconfid at that under the sanction of his doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minis- dersement to the principle enunciated doctrine is applicable to present position in this frank and unambiguous onditions, states:

ment of that date.

quate authority in the code of inter- with that love of justice and fair play "Again he says: 'They (her majesty's Hsh race, and holds that if such posi-

government) fully concur with the view | tion be adhered to it should be regarded which President Monroe apparently en- as amounting, in substance, to an inva-MONROE DOCTRINE STRONG AND tertained, that any disturbance of the sion and conquest of Venezuelan terriexisting territorial distribution in that tory. "Without attempting extended ar-gument in reply to these positions, it on the part of the European states these circumstances the duty of the may not be amiss to suggest that the would be a highly inexpedient change! president appears to him unmistable doctrine upon which we stand is strong "In the belief that the doctrine for and imperative. To ignore Great Britand sound because its enforcement is which we contend was clear and defin- ain's assertion of title and her refusal important to our peace and safety as life, that it was founded upon substant to have that title investigated and not a nation and is essential to the in- tial considerations and involved our to protest and give warning against safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and | Britain of the territory for her own use to the state of the world's progress, and ing controversy, and without any contheir work with- viction as to the final merits of the dis- He therefore instructed Mr. Bayard to pute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under a claim of boundary to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether tiveness. They she merely sought possession of terriwill certainly tory fairly included wishin her lines of bring your habits ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a no other cathar-resort to arbitration as the proper Olney concludes with the pointed state-tic." Hood's means of settling the question, to the ment that if the president "is to be dis-Pills are rapidly increasing in favor. 25c. end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

> "It will be seen from the correspondnce herewith submitted that this propesition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which in the reumstances seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnan- in the case at issue, and was followed imity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one | sing the boundary dispute per se,

OUR PROPOSITION DECLINED.

comparatively weak and small, should that so far as he is aware the Monroe have produced no better results. The course to be pursued by this doctrine has never been before advancgovernment in view of the present con- ed on behalf of the United States in Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Podition does not appear to admit of se- any written communication addressed maron river in 1797, in which it is claimrious doubt. Having labored feithfully to the government of either nation. He ed that the Spaniards were defeated: or many years to induce Great Britain gives what he believes is the British and finally by some alleged treaty beo submit this dispute to impartial ar- interpretation of the doctrine, and tween Great Britain and the Indians biration, and having been now finally multitains that the dangers which were (names not given) whereby England apprised of her refusal to do so, noth-apprehended by President Monroe have ng remains but to accept the situation, no relation to the state of things in white encroachment." recognize its plain requirements and which we live at the present day and London, Dec. 17.—The foreign office ical with it accordingly. Great Boll- sods, that "it is invelligible that Mr. has issued for publication the full text alu's present proposition has never thus. Olney should invode in defence of the of the dispatch sent by United States far been regarded as admissible by views on which he is now insisting an Secretary of State Oiney to Ambessa-Venezuela, though any adjustment of authority (Monroe) which enjoys so high dor Bayard, together with Lord Salisthe boundary which that country may a popularity with his own fellow coundeem for her advantage and may enter inymen."

The dispute between Great Britain and course, he objected to by the United Venezuela, avers Lord Salisbury, is

introversy with which the United THE UNITED STATES MUST ACT. States have no practical concern. SALISBURY'S ARGUMENT. "Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchang. | Continuing in short, pithy sentences, ships.

tegrity of our free institutions and ed, the dispute has reached such a stage he says it is difficult, indeed, to see the tranquil maintenance of our dis- as to make it now incumbent upon the how the question in controversy can United States to take measures to de- materially affect any state or commun-"It was intended to apply to every termine with sufficient certainty for its ity outside those primarily interested; stage of our national life and cannot furtification what is the true divisional that the disputed frontier of ome obsolete while our republic line between the Republic of Venezue- zuela has nothing to do with any of the ndures. If the belance of power is la and British Guiana. The Inquiry to questions dealt with by President Monjustly a cause for jealous anxiety among that end should, of course, be conductored; that it is not a question of the governments of the Old World, and ed carefully and judicially, and due colonization of any European power of any portion of America, nor of the im position upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. "It is," simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which be "In order that such an examination longed to the throne of England long should be prosecuted in a thorough and efore the Republic of Venezuela came

into existence

GESTED.

satisfactory manner I suggest that the

ongress make an adequate appropria-

ion for the expense of a commission

to be appointed by the executive, who

and report upon the matter with the

sequences that may follow.

MISSION.

a great nation can invite which equals

that which follows a supine submission

onor beneath which is shielded and de-

fended a people's safety and greatness.
"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895."

OLNEY'S STATEMENT AND SALIS

BURY'S REPLY.

matter submitted to congress in con-

nection with the message consists of

three diplomatic notes only, they are

very voluminous. Mr. Olney's note

to Mr. Bayard concerning the threaten-

ing aspect of affairs between Great Brit-

spondence. It is dated July 30 last,

Reginning at the very inception of the

his argument of the American claim for

arbitration, based on the Monroe doc-

Monroe in full, and notes that "its pro-

nouncement by the Monroe administra-

tion at that particular time was un-

questionably due to the inspiration of

open and unqualified adhesion, which

Mr. Olney gives in his note a firm en-

so eminently characteristic of the Eng-

the substantial appropriation of Great

would be to ignore an established pol-

of this country are closely identified.

lay the views given before Lord Salis-bury, and said: "They (the views) call

for a definite decision upon the point

whether Great Britain will consent or

will decline to submit the Venezuelan

boundary question in its entirety to im-

partial arbitration," Expressing the

president's hope that the conclusion

will be on the side of arbitration. Mr.

Olney concludes with the pointed state-

appointed in that hope, however-a re-

sult not to be anticipated, and, in his

judgment, calculated to greatly em-

barrass the future relations between

this country and Great Britain-it is his

wish to be made acquainted with the

feet at such early date as will enable

him to lay the whole subject before

congress in his next annual message."

SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Lord Salisbury's reply is addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British am-

the application of the Monroe doctrine

on the same day by another note discus-

has never been withdrawn."

at great length.

Washington, Dec. 17.-Althqugh the

shall make the necessary investigation

THE CONTROVERSY. History of the Trouble Which Led Up to the Morsage.

The keynote of the trouble between least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will in my opin-Venezuela and Great Britain is found ion be the duty of the United States in a communication which Diego B o resist by every means in its power Urbaneja, minister of foreign affairs at as a wilful aggression upon its rights Venezuela, addressed, on January 26, and interests the appropriation by Great 1887, to F. R. St. John, British min-Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any terister of Caracas. It gave a full hisritory which, after investigation, we tory of the controversy, and continued: have determined of right belong to Ven-"There is not the slightest doubt that "In making these recommendations I an extensive portion of Venezuelan teram fully alive to the responsibility inritory and the great artery on the curred, and keenly realize all the connorth of the South American contisent, the Orinoco, are, de facto, under NO CALAMITY LIKE SUPINE SUBthe dominion of Great Britain under the fragile pretext that there is a dispute "I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing about limits between the republic and to contemplate the two great English her majesty's government. The logical speaking peoples of the world as being conclusion from the existence of a conotherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and trenuous and worthy tivals in all the

troversy about the proprietorship of lands and waters would be, at most, the convenience of neutralizing, by common consent, the places in litigation pending the decision of same. But for one of the contending parties to decide upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the rights of the other is by the light of all jurisprudence on unjustifiable violation of the most sacred right of a nation; it is a deadly wound inflicted upon the sovereignty of the republic. Great Britain has reproved in a similar case the self-sam action which she to-day takes with Venezuela.

"Venezuela has frequently proposed that the question be submitted to the decision of an arbitrator on rights, and her majesty's government has refused, ain and Venezuela is first in the correalleging that this method cannot be applied to a controversy on limits. It has and deals with the boundary question persisted in this refusal, although re minded that by the conventions of 1827 and 1871 England herself referred to an dispute which has now assumed so arbitrator a dispute on limits between serious an aspect, Mr. Olney carries herself and the United States, one about her possessions in North America and the other in reference to the Canal of trine, down to the present time, and Haro, with the circumstance that, in gives emphasis to his statements by the latter case, the proposal came from quoting the sentiments of President herself as many as six times.' Whatever rights of territory England

has on the northeast coast of South America rest on the treaty of London Great Britain, who at once gave to it an | which three provinces of Dutch Guiana, respectively known as Berbice, Demerara and Essequibo, were ceded to England. As relating to the present dispute the question is, what is the wester, while not admitting that the Mon- by Monroe and defines Great Britain's ern boundary of Essequibo, the most westerly of the provinces, which borders on Venezuela. The latter contro-"In declaring that the United States "She (Great Britain) says to Venezu-versy contends that the boundary is the would resist any such enterprise if it ela: 'You can get none of the debatable Essequibo river, and bases its claim of the following suidence: The treaty of versy contends that the boundary is the ras contemplated. President Mooroe land by force, because you are not the following evidence: The treaty of depted a policy which received the vn- strong enough; you can get none by Munster between Spain and Holland in the sympathy of the English govern- treaty, because I will not agree, and 1648; by official notes of the Spanish you can take your choice of getting a colonial government of Cumana in 1742; "He further declares: Though the portion by arbitration only if you first by the Spanish Portuguese treaty of development of this doctrine is insisted language of President Monrov is direct- agree to abandon to me such other pored to the attainment of objects which tions as I may designate."

Tween the Spanish colonial government and the authorities of the adjacent continuing, Mr. Olney says it is not push colony east of the Essequibo in they have been inscribed by any ade-quate authority in the code of least 1768; by official records of the Spanish cabinet in 1769; by official instructions from the cabinet at Madrid to the Spanish colonial authorities in Guiana, 1779; by the order in council issued by the Spanish cabinet in 1780; by the official reports of the royal Spanish colonial commission of 1788; by the treaty of Aranjuez of 1791, between Spain and Holland; by the official correspondence of the Dutch West India company of 1794; by the official correspondence of the British diplomatic agent in Caracas in 1826, acknowledging Venezuela's right of domain on the Atlantic coast east of the Orlnoca delta; by the formal acknowledgment in 1841, by a Brit-ish law court in Demerara, of Venezuela's undisputed jurisd ction over the Mo-

roce river and by a similar formal acknowledgment by the authorities of British Guiana as late as 1874. England's claim of territory extends far beyond and to the west of the Essequibo river, and is defined by what is known as the Schomburgk line. latter was run in 1841 by Major Schomburgk, an English commissioner, who made a survey and planted stakes and bounds in the territory claimed by Venezuela. The British government, on protests being made by the Venezuelan authorities, had the marks removed representing that they were established as an aid to an understanding and settlement of the controversy, and not as a sign of empire. Later Lord Aberdeen disclaimed the Schomburgk line, and he proposed Moroco river as a compremise of the respective claims and the western boundary of British Guiana, Venezuela, however, adhered to its claim of the Essequibo river as the boundary, which it had inherited from bassador at Washington, under date of | Spain.

November 26 last. This dealt only with England endeavors to support her claim by the statement that forts were erected on the banks of the Pomaron river in 1657, thus indicating that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west At the outset Lord Salisbury states of the Essequibo; by a concession said to have been made to a Dutch company in 1674; by a conflict between some

bury's reply thereto.

The Report Adopted.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The republican senate caucus has adopted unanimously the report of the committee filling the ommittee vacancies and chairmanProvisions, &c.

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Milk and Cream de ivered every afternoon for next morning's use.

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Fancy Turkeys, full dressed, 15c tb. Fancy Chicken, full dressed 14c tb. Fancy Fowls, full dressed, 13c lb. Ten bbls. Fancy Havana Oranges, arge and sweet, at 20c doz. This is the season for the Pan Cake

Flours. Aunt Jemima's, 10c package, Grandma Pancake, 10c package. Street's Perfection Buckwheat, finest the land.

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D. S. COOPER CO.,